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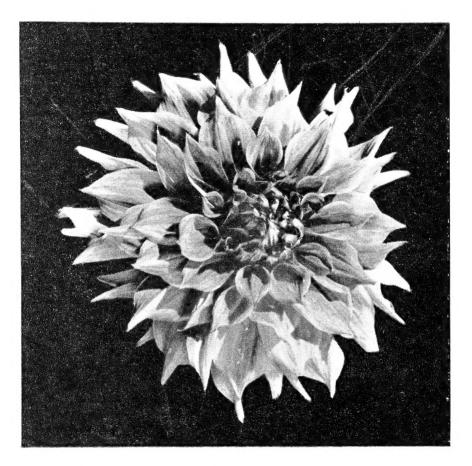


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BECDIVED

A JAN 18 1946

Sixteenth Annual Catalog Agriculture



Grenadier

# Dahlias for 1946

-Grown by-

Miller Dahlia Farms

R. C. MILLER, Prop.

13055 24th Avenue South

Seattle 88, Wash.

# Forecast for '46

A somewhat increased planting last spring and a wider choice of varieties will, it is hoped, make it possible to supply most of the needs of all customers this season. It was most unfortunate that the widespread shortage of good Dahlia stock last season made it impossible to avoid disappointing many customers. Everything consistent with good Dahlia culture has been done to have sufficient stock on hand when this catalog reaches you, to supply all who order within a reasonable time thereafter. Orders will be set aside for later shipment or immediate shipment as directed, to the extent of stock unsold at the time the order is received, reserving the right to limit the number of roots of any one variety if this seems necessary at the time.

A refund will be made for any portion of the order which we are unable to fill. With these limitations (which it is sincerely hoped will not prove great) it is our pleasure and privilege to offer you what we consider one of the best assortments of Dahlia varieties we have been able to list for 15 years, and are proud to claim for them the honor of being—

# "The Highest Zuality Dahlia Roots Obtainable"

P

**Abbreviations** following the name of the Dahlia refer to the various types as follows:

F.D.=Formal Decorative

S.C.=Semi-Cactus

I.D.=Informal Decorative

St. Cac.=Straight Cactus
Min.=Miniature (less than 4

inches in diameter)

The size of the average bloom is indicated by the figures following the abbreviation, thus—Adorable, I.D.  $8x4-4\frac{1}{2}$  shows this variety is an Informal Decorative type, with blooms 8 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep, with about a  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -foot high plant as grown here. The length of stems is measured from the base of the bloom to the first leaf or bud below it.



Azura



Alice Walker

## VARIETIES OFFERED and RECOMMENDED

Roots only are offered, and orders are accepted subject to prior sale of stock on hand at time the order is received, roots being set aside for immediate shipment or for future delivery as the customer wishes. The prices following the varieties include ordinary Parcel Post charges. In parentheses following the variety name is given the name of the introducer or originator and the year first sold.

<b>ADIRONDACK SUNSET,</b> I.D. (Parkway, 1935), 8x5½-4′. 9″
strong straight stems. Blooms facing. Very bright light red
with golden base and reverse, giving a shading to the
entire bloom. Heavy pointed florets. Full bloom

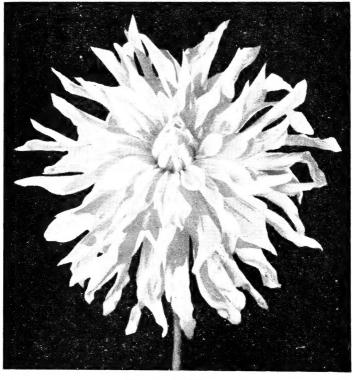
AMERICAN PURITY, S.C., (American D. Farms 1937), 9x4 —4'. 15" stiff straight stems. Blooms facing and partly skyward. Pure white......

**AUTUMN SUNGLOW,** S.C. (Miller D. Farms 1937),  $9\frac{1}{2}x4-4\frac{1}{2}$ . 12" stiff straight stems. Some blooms not quite facing. Golden orange buff, narrow florets, heavy bush growth.......25¢

### SIZE vs. BEAUTY



Begonia Rose



Betty Hubbard



### **Bright Embers**

<b>BLUE RIVER</b> , F.D. (Salem D. G., 1935), 9x3—4½'. 10" stiff stems. Blooms facing. Bluish mauve, about as close to blue as any Dahlia can come. Long heavy florets in full bloom	<b>4</b> 0¢
BRIGHT EMBERS, I.D. (Miller D. Farms, 1941), 8x4—4'. 12" straight strong stems. Blooms facing. Rose scarlet, with bright gold shadings at the base of the florets, giving the effect suggesting the name. Excellent substance therefore a splendid keeping flower when cut. Very profuse	<b>40</b> ¢
california ideal, i.d. (Ballay, 1935), 9x5—4½'. 15" strong straight stems. Blooms mostly facing. Clear yellow. Perhaps the most refined of the few really great yellow Dahlias. 14" to 15" blooms of this readily grown	$30\phi$
CHAMPOEG, I.D. (Crites 1931), 9x4—4'. 15" heavy, straight stems. Blooms above the foliage but not all facing. Canary yellow, the outer florets overlaid on the ends with light scarlet. Pale yellow reverse. Very showy	$25\phi$
CHARLES L. MASTICK, F.D. (Tyler, 1937), 9x5—4'. 12" straight strong stems. Bright orange with pink reverse. Full bloom, excellent cut flower	5c
CHEROKEE BRAVE, I.D., (Dahliadel 1938), 10x5—4'. 12" straight stiff stems. Blooms facing. Rich ox-blood red. Full bloom, early and profuse. Stands hot sun without fading	85¢
CLARA CARDER, I.D. (Kemp, 1935), 10x5—3'. 10" straight stiff stems. Blooms facing. Glowing cyclamen pink, deepening at center. Broad florets uniformly curled	25¢
cornelia B. Pinchot, I.D., (Veile 1935), 10x5—5'. 12" stiff stems. Blooms facing. Glowing Burgundy red, and a full bloom with long curled florets	<b>1</b> 0¢
DAISY TURNQUIST, I.D., (Hulin 1935), 7x4—4'. 10" stiff stems. Blooms all facing. Salmon pink. Florets twist to points at ends	25¢

#### ADVICE IS SOMETIMES HELPFUL

Bakersfield, Cal., Oct. 30, 1945. "My Dahlia problem is now under control, and we have had, and still have some of the most beautiful Dahlias we have ever seen—and I thank you very much for your information. It saved my Dahlias."—Mrs. D. T. L.



Darcy Sainsbury

DARCY SAINSBURY, F.D. (from Australia, 1937), 9x5—4'. 14" strong, straight stems. Blooms facing well above the foliage. Creamy white. Long, heavy florets of good substance, good keeper. Still about the best large white50¢
<b>EAGLE ROCK FANTASY</b> , I. D., (Broomall 1931), $10x4-4'$ . 15" straight stiff stems. Blooms facing. Light violet rose with silvery shadings
EDNA FERBER, S. C., (F.&M. 1932), $9\frac{1}{2}x5-4'$ . 12" strong straight stems Coral, shaded old gold, with bright yellow at base of florets. Full bloom30¢
ENTRUP'S SULTAN, F.D., 8x4—5'. 10" strong straight stems.  Blooms facing. Clear carmine rose color. Early and profuse
<b>FANNY SANDT</b> , S. C., (V.&M. 1932), 9x5—5′. 15″ straight stiff stems. Blooms facing. Clear rose pink. Long narrow florets20€
FIGARO, S.C., (from France 1940), 9½x4—5′. 10″ straight stiff stems. Blooms facing. A most attractive bi-color of yellow, striped and splashed scarlet
FLAMBEAU, I.D., (Miller Dahlia Farms 1942), 9x4—3'. 8" stiff straight stems. Blooms facing. Light scarlet, with bright lemon yellow running from the base of each floret like a tongue of fire. Florets somewhat twisted with curled edges. Excellent substance, high tight centers

### THAT FASCINATING SEEDLING PLOT

Many customers report the pleasure they experience from watching the development of new and different Dahlia varieties each year, grown by them from seed purchased from the Miller Dahlia Farms. It is unusual for seed to produce anything exactly like the Dahlia from which it was picked, and as this method of growing seedlings is the way new varieties are produced, the interest one has in creating these new Dahlias can be easily understood. We especially recommend our Pompon and Miniature seed. A packet or two of these planted in the spring will surprise you later in the summer with a profusion of blooms of almost every conceivable combination of colors, and mostly Pompon or Miniature types.



### Flambeau

FRAU O. BRACHT, S.C., (from Europe 1930), 8x4—5'. 15" straight wiry stems. Blooms facing. Delicate yellow 35
FRECKLES, I.D., (Kemp 1936), $10x4\frac{1}{2}-4'$ . 14" straight stems. Lemon yellow, striped and spotted peach red
GOOD NIGHT, I.D., (Broomall 1929), 8x4—4'. 10" stiff straight stems. Blooms facing. Deep crimson, almost black shadings. Twisted florets. Early and profuse
GRAND SLAM, S.C., (Hulin 1937), 10x4—4'. 10" stiff stems. Blooms partly skyward and facing. Amaranth pink, yellow centers. Narrow florets
GREATER GLORY, S.C. (Salem, 1937), 10x5—5½'. 12" wiry straight stems. Blooms facing well over the foliage. Rose pink shading to light yellow at center. Florets well rolled, making it nearly a straight cactus type
GRENADIER, I.D., (Miller D. Farms 1945), $10x4-4\frac{1}{2}$ '. 18" stiff stems. Blooms perfectly facing. Glowing crimson. Full blooms of good substance. Florets have twisted tips
<b>H. R. S.</b> , I.D. (Seal, 1932), 9x5—5'. 10" stiff stems. Blooms facing. Deep golden yellow, faint orchid shading. Long wavy florets in a full bloom. Heavy bush, profuse30¢
JEAN TRIMBEE, S.C., (from Canada 1929), 10x5—5'. 10" straight stems. Blooms all facing. Rich petunia violet with deep dusky purple shadings. Florets fold back to stem
JERSEYS DAINTY, S.C. (Waite, 1934), $7\frac{1}{2}x4-4\frac{1}{2}$ . 10" wiry straight stems. Blooms facing above the attractive foliage. Pure white, some early blooms slightly suffused lavender. Good cut flower, and early
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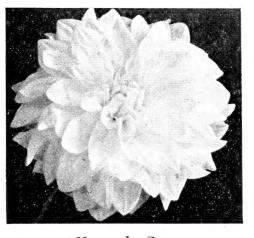
### A COMMON EXPERIENCE WITH GOOD STOCK

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 29, 1945. "For the first time I tried raising Dahlias this year (I got the bulbs from you), and I am so delighted with the results that I want to plant some more this spring."—Mrs. R. G. H.

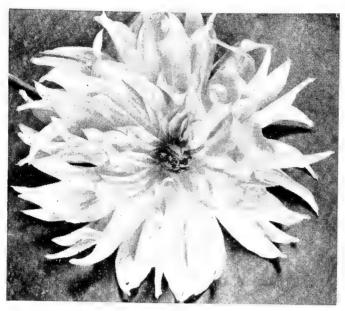


Katie K.

<b>KATIE K.,</b> (Lakeside 1938), $10x4-3\frac{1}{2}$ . 18" straight strong stems. Blooms facing, some partly skyward. Violet rose, lighter shadings. Full blooms with excellent substance	$85\phi$
<b>KENTUCKY SUN,</b> F.D. (White, 1933), 8x5—4'. 12" strong, straight stems. Blooms perfectly facing. Clear lemon yellow. Very symmetrical florets of good substance, and produces quantities of splendid keeping blooms	
LADY MOYRA PONSONBY, I.D., (from England 1935), 10x5—4'. 14" strong straight stems. Blooms perfectly facing. Light yellow. Full blooms, heavy bush growth	30¢
<b>LUCKY,</b> St.Cact., (Schutte 1945), 7x4—4½'. 10" wiry stiff stems. Light red. Extremely early and profuse. Have counted 35 perfect blooms on a plant at one time. Unexcelled as a florist's Dahlia	3.50
MAN O'WAR, I.D., (Ruschmohr 1934), $9x4\frac{1}{2}-5'$ . 12" strong straight stems. Blooms facing and high. Rich deep velvety red Early and profuse	30¢



Kentucky Sun

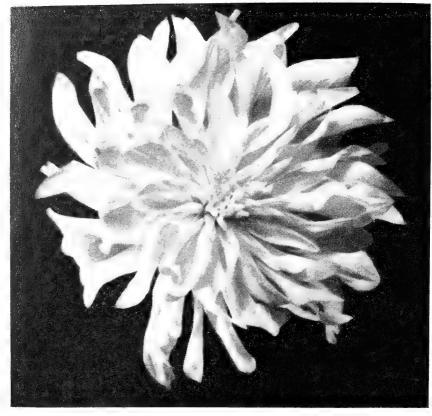


Mrs. Ella Worthen

MARGRACE, I.D., (Bissell 1936), 9x5-4'. 12" strong straight	
stems. Blooms facing. Bright cardinal red with tan reverse, a lively shade. Good keeper	35₫
MARYLAND GLORY, F.D., (Maryland D. G. 1934), 8x4—4'. 15" stiff stems. Blooms perfectly facing. American Beauty red. Good keeper	40¢
M. KOL, I.D., 7x4—3'. 10" wiry stems. Blooms facing. Bright orange shaded light yellow, with each floret tipped white. Early and profuse. Does well everywhere	.25¢
<b>MOTHER O'MINE,</b> I.D. (Moss 1940) 10x5—3'. 10" stiff strong stems. Blooms facing and skyward. Peach pink suffused and shaded gold. Full bloom, high center	·
MRS. A. WARD, F.D. (from Australia 1935), 9x4—4'. 12" straight stems. Blooms facing. Blended old gold and salmon, darkening at center. Full bloom and profuse. Broad florets	
MRS. ELLA WORTHEN, S.C. (Garrity, 1933), 10x4—5½'. 15" stiff straight stems. Blooms facing. Salmon pink with yellow shadings. Long graceful florets, with unusual high centers. A little late, but its large beautiful blooms excite	•
universal admiration for its grace and color shading	.25¢
10x5—3½'. 15" heavy stems. Blooms normally facing, but sometimes too heavy growth will cause drooping. Deep carmine red, a brilliant rich color on a most spectacular	
blooms I andlesses follows 11	204



Mrs. George le Boutellier



Mount White Horse

MOUNT WHITE HORSE, I.D., (Tower 1938), 10x4—5′. 12″ straight stiff stems. Blooms facing and skyward. White with creamy center. Narrow curled florets. Good keeper, and an extremely attractive and artistically formed Dahlia40¢
MUNCHAUSSEN, F.D., (from Europe 1935), 7x4—4'. 8" wiry

straight stems. Blooms facing. Light red, more or less tipped white. Early and profuse.....

NANCY ANN MITCHELL, Inc. Cact., (Ruschmohr 1939), 8x4—5'. 12" stiff stems. Blooms facing. Bright scarlet. Folded florets.



Oakleigh Monarch

35₺

75¢



Opalescent

- OAKLEIGH MONARCH, I.D. (Oakleigh, 1936), 9x6—3½'. 10" heavy straight stems. Blooms perfectly facing and uniform in size and form. Brilliant clear carmine red. The florets are wide and heavy making a full bloom. Cert. of Merit......30¢
- **OPALESCENT**, I.D. (Miller D. F., 1940), 10x7-6'. 15" straight stems. Blooms sky-ward and partly facing. Chrome yellow shading to pinard yellow, flesh color and carrot red on outer florets, reverse streaked Alarizine pink, old rose and pinard yellow. Remarkable keeper when cut. Profuse.........60¢
- **PALO ALTO,** I.D., (Ballay 1935), 9x5—4′. 12″ straight stems. Blooms facing well above the foliage. Delicate salmon and gold, deeper center. A.D.S. Cert......30¢

GUARANTEE—All roots sent out are guaranteed to be sound, healthy, true to name and to have at least one live eye or sprout. Any root found unsatisfactory must be returned within three weeks of its receipt by the customer, for replacement or refund of the purchase price. Should a Dahlia prove untrue to name, it will be replaced the following season. No further obligation that

the amount paid for the root is assumed by the Miller Dahlia

Farms under this guarantee.

SUBSTITUTIONS—Stock of some varieties may not be equal to the demand, and to save time and correspondence or the necessity of a refund, it is suggested the customer allow the privilege of substituting similar varieties when necessary, especially in later orders. Extra value is always given in such cases.



Peach Blush



Pink Spiral



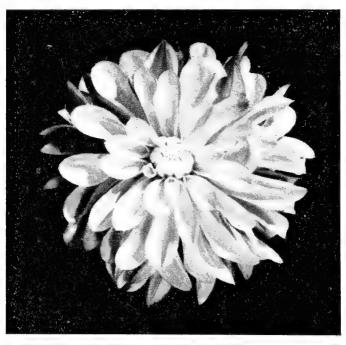
Satan

wiry stems. Blooms facing. Beautiful lively shade of bright red which stands the hottest sun without fading or burning. Graceful heavy florets, and a high center, one of the most eye-filling giants in the red class
PURPLE MIST, F. D., (Ruschmohr 1937), 8x4—5'. 14" stiff strong stems Blooms facing. Reddish purple, or violet carmine. Full bloom and a good keeper
REGENT, Inc.Cact., 8x4—5'. 10" wiry stiff stems. Blooms facing. Heliotrope pink with touches of gold at base of floret.  Very early and profuse
RENATE MULLER, Inc.Cact., (from Europe), 7x4—4'. 8" wiry stems. Blooms facing. Light orchid pink with creamy white base. A slight tracing of orchid edging each floret. Splendid for cut flower work
ROGUE BOUQUET, S.C., 8x4—4'. 10" straight stiff stems.  Blooms skyward and partly skyward. Bright red shaded yellow. Heavy bush growth
SAGAMORE BEAUTY, F.D., (Shattuck 1929), 7x3—3'. 10" stiff wiry stems. Blooms facing. Rich true pink, with cream center. Early and profuse, and can hardly be equalled for cut flowers
SANHICAN'S CAMEO. F.D. (F. & M., 1932), 9x4—4'. 10" straight stems. Blooms all facing above the foliage. Coral rose with a golden sheen, pink reverse. Leathery foliage. Clean cut florets and delicate coloring make the name most appropriate
SATAN, S.C. (Ballay, 1932), 9½x5—5′. 16″ heavy straight stems. Blooms perfectly erect and facing. Rich scarlet with creamy reverse showing at the center and on the ends of the florets, which are horn-shaped. Has been grown to 16 inches. Cert. of Merit
SILVERADO, Inc. Cact., 9x4—5'. 12" straight wiry stems.  Blooms facing on stems, but slightly dipped on the bush.  white with faint lavender shadings, full bloom
SONNY BOY, I.D. (Salem D. G. 1933), 9x4½—4′. 10″ stiff straight stems. Blooms facing. Old rose tinged and striped old gold. Heavy dark foliage. A little late bloomer



Sophisticate

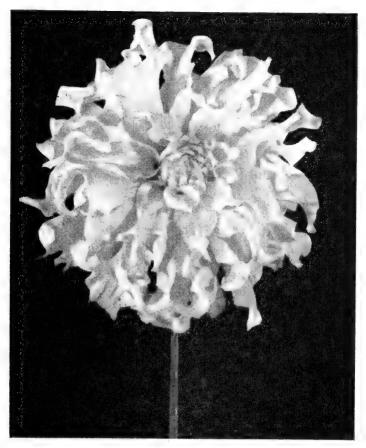
- STARBRIGHT, S.C., (Miller D. Farms 1945), 9x4—4'. 15" straight wiry stems. Blooms facing. Pure white, early and profuse. This seedling differs from the American Purity only in the lack of the almost invisible veins found on the florets of the latter, hence is offered for the first time at the same price as the American Purity......
- TOWERS EMPIRE, I.D., (Parella 1935), 9½x6—5½'. 10" straight strong stems. Blooms skyward and facing. Very bright golden yellow slightly tinged delicate rose at center. Long heavy florets in a heavy bloom......



Springtime

60¢

50¢



Twisted Triumph

<b>TWISTED TRIUMPH</b> , I.D. (Tower 1936), 8x5—4½'. 10" straight stems. Perfectly facing. Bright pure lemon yellow, in a full bloom. Florets are noticeably twisted and curled. Always a full high center	80¢
VOLGA RIVER, I.D., (Feldman 1942), 10x5—4'. 15" straight strong stems. Perfectly facing. Bright scarlet with lemon yellow center and stripes running up into the florets. Full massive bloom. Early and profuse	30¢
WANDA MILLER, F.D., 7x4—4'. 12" stiff wiry stems. Blooms facing. Violet, tipped white	$5\phi$
<b>WENOKA</b> , F.D. (Hulin, 1935), 8x5—4½'. 14" straight strong stems. Blooms perfectly facing. Rosy mauve with magenta shadings. Good keeper and rather spectacular	$5\phi$
WHITE ABUNDANCE, I.D. (from Europe, 1934), 9x5—5'. 12" straight strong stems. Blooms facing above the foliage. waxy white. Most useful in cut flower work30	$0_{m{\psi}}$
WHITE GOLD, F.D., (Miller D. Farms 1944), 8x4—3½'. 15" straight stiff stems. Blooms facing. Rich creamy white or very light yellow. A full bloom, with good keeping qualities, and profuse	.00

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### MORE THAN PLEASED



Willie B. Hill

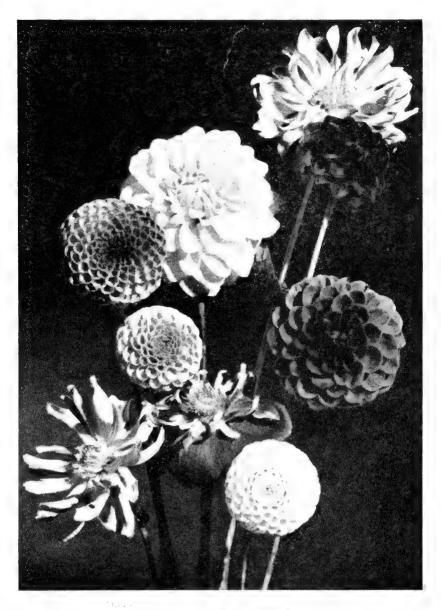
4.00

YOUTH, F.D. (Parrella 1936), 6x3—4½′. 8″ straight stems. Blooms facing. Deep carmine, more or less tipped and striped white. Narrow folded florets in a full bloom..........................40€



Youth

# Pompon and Miniature Dahlias



### MINIATURE DAHLIAS

BABY ROYAL, Min. S.C. or Peony, Salmon pink	$15\phi$
BARBARA DOANE, S.C., Light pink, lighter shadings and center. Low bush	$25\phi$
BULL'S EYE, Min.Ball, Rich red, tall bush	20¢
BUTTERFLY, Min. F.D., Creamy white with a suffusion of pink and lemon yellow	<b>20</b> ¢
CARLOTTA, Min. F.D., Light carmine red, narrow folded florets, each daintily notched at end. Good stems, tall, and	15.
a florist's favorite	
CORAL STRAND, F.D., Flesh pink, shaded cream	,
CLARA CLEMENS, F.D., or Ball, Red, tipped white. Tall	$30\phi$
DESERT ROSE, F.D., Light scarlet, tall	20¢
ELIZABETH PAPE, St.Cact., Rosy salmon pink, light tips	25e
FAIRY, Min. I.D., Salmon pink, florets attractively curled	20¢
FOX HOUND, Min. Single, or Duplex, brick red, each floret striped white. Some solid red blooms	$15_{ m c}$
GRANITE FALLS, Collarette, 4" bloom, 3' bush. Red with yellow collar	.20¢
LITTLE PAL, Min. F.D., Small orange and white, good stems, low bush.	
LITTLE PEARL, S.C., Peach pink, lightly shaded cream	$25\phi$

#### **MINIATURES**

(continued)

LITTLE SNOW QUEEN, S.C., Pure white. Almost a straight cactus.	25¢
MAIDEN BLUSH, F.D., Light old rose. Tall	20¢
MARJORIE EMBERSON, S.C., Glowing rose pink. Low bush. Early.	25¢
MAUVEEN, St.Cact., Light lavender. Low bush. Early and profuse.	25¢
ORCHID GLOW, Peony, Lavender pink	
ORCHID LADY, F.D., Light lavender or orchid	25¢
ORANGE QUEEN, F.D., Apricot shadings	20¢
OX HEART, F.D., Large. Dark red, some white florets. Low bush.	20¢
PERSIMMON, Min. F.D., Bright orange red. Full bloom	20¢
PHEASANT EYE, Single, Red and white bi-color. Tall bush.	15¢
RED DOT, Min.Ball, Scarlet	15¢
RED PEARL, Min. Peony, Light red, tall	15¢
RED SAIL, St.Cact., Brick red. Very early and profuse. Tall	20¢
RUBY, F.D., Deep red. Low bush	15¢
SERENE, Min. F.D., Light orange red. Good stems. Early and profuse	20¢
SOUTH SEAS, I.D., Orange, shading to peach pink	20¢
SPARKLES, Single, Pink and cream	15¢
STOPLIGHT. Min. F.D., Small dusky red. Profuse, tall bush	25¢
WINE DROP, F.D., Reddish purple	20¢

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### REGARDING DATE OF SHIPMENT

Roots may be ordered at any time and will be shipped at any date desired by the customer. However, it is advisable to have them sent not too long before the time for planting, as no Dahlia grower can be responsible for any loss which may occur on account of spoiling or drying out of roots which are in the customers' hands for a month or so before planting. And where early orders are used for forcing for the purpose of making cuttings to plant, there is no guarantee against rotting of the roots in this process. In sections where the spring is backward and the ground is still cold and wet in May, it is advised to keep the roots in the peat moss in which they are packed, and they will sprout nicely with hardly any attention, so when the ground is warmed up the new plant will have a better start than if it had been put in the ground earlier. Parcel post charges are all paid by me, and express charges on large shipments, but where small orders are wanted sent during weather when freezing might occur in transit, the shipment will be made express, charges collect.

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ZONE NUMBER—The Post Office Department requests that Zone Number be used in cities where this system is in effect. Please note our Zone Number: Seattle 88, Wash.

# Dahlia Culture

For the healthy growth and the lovely blooms your Dahlia planting should be expected to produce, just a few simple requirements are demanded. These are easy to understand and follow when we consider the manner in which the Dahlia plant grows.

The root division which we plant has an eye near or on the part of the stalk which forms the top of the root. This eye contains the really important part of the entire root, and from it a stalk and feed roots grow to form the Dahlia plant. The rest of the root is merely a dinner basket to supply the necessary nour-ishment for starting the new plant. As soon as the feed roots, very fine at first, reach the point where they start to supply enough plant food to enable the newly-formed leaves above ground to begin work, the original root has performed its purpose, and may as well be disregarded. In proof of this, the root you plant may be cut in half or a still smaller portion be planted with a resultant vigorous plant, providing the conditions of soil and moisture, etc., are made right.

Thus the new plant needs nothing in the way of fertilizer or irrigation until the new feed roots are established. And the more numerous and faster-growing these feed roots, the stronger the plant and the better crop of roots for the next year. Any fertilizer should for this reason, not be placed in the hole in which the root is planted, but spread over the entire Dahlia plot, as the new roots will cover in most cases the entire space allotted to your Dahlias.

Some of these new roots will thicken and begin to store up starch and other food elements, forming the new crop of storage roots. It is when these are growing and the buds on the plant are beginning to open that plenty of plant food and water are necessary. It is known that one bloom in its formation requires many times the water and food that is needed for the foliage and stalk growth.

It is clear anything which tends to interfere with the growth of these new feed roots will stunt the growth of the plant, so an over-supply of water at the start, or the presence of rotting vegetation or manure, anything which will cause these roots to rot before they reach a healthy growth, is to be avoided. Plenty of room is needed for root development and space between plants should be enough for good ventilation to avoid mildew of the foliage.

With an understanding of these requirements, we can plan the best way to plant and care for the Dahlias.

The soil should be loose and well drained. Spading deeply as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring is a necessary part of preparation. On heavy clay soil some sort of humus should be worked in, and some sand or fine coal ashes. If new clay, a dressing of agricultural lime raked in the surface after spading will be of advantage. If the ground has been planted to a root crop the year before an application of bone meal and potash should be made, and this worked into the surface before planting. About 5 pounds of bone meal and 1 pound of Muriate or Sulphate of Potash to every 10 plants.

When the soil has warmed up nicely, and not until then, is the time to plant. DO NOT PLANT A DAHLIA ROOT IN COLD, WET GROUND, and expect anything but failure. Some varieties may pull through, but nothing is gained by planting too early. A hole about 5 inches deep in heavy soil, to as deep as 8 inches in light sandy soil, is dug for each root, and allow at least 3 feet each way between holes. This for the large varieties. The Pompons may be spaced closer, also the miniatures for mass effects. A stake should be driven close to the hole and the root laid therein with the eye or sprout facing up, and toward the stake. The root should be covered about two inches, and the hole gradually filled in as the plant grows. It may be tied to the stake with soft twine or rag to avoid cutting the stalk.

For a bushy plant with numerous blooms the plant may be pinched out after the 3rd set of leaves forms. This will force the buds at the base of the plant to develop and the plant will spread out. For large blooms, pinch out the buds on each branch down to the base buds leaving only one bud to a stalk. This allows long stems for cutting or exhibition, As Pompons and

Miniatures are somewhat valued in inverse ratio to their size, none of these should be disbudded, but the young plant may be pinched out to make more blooms.

There are a few insect pests which may infect your Dahlias, depending on your locality. Aphis or other sucking insects, or leaf hoppers or other chewing insects. There are a number of good sprays and dusts on the market, including the new DDT which may be used according to directions on the package. Your local feed store or hardware dealer will help you select whichever is indicated by your local conditions.

The ground around the Dahlia plants should be kept in a loose condition by frequent cultivation, deep at first and then shallower as the plant grows and the feed roots spread out, and near the surface. If your summer is very hot, a mulch between the Dahlias of grass clippings, or other material, will help keep the ground cool and avoid overheating the roots. During extreme heat it is advisable to pick off the buds and not allow blossoms to form, thus saving any possible dangerous wilting of the plant.

When watering, after the buds have started to open, and not until then, it is better to give the ground a thorough soaking once a week or every ten days, than to sprinkle the surface every day. The moisture should reach down about a foot to be of the most value.

Dahlia blooms should be cut either early in the morning before the sun starts to dry them out, or late in the evening. The best method of cutting for long keeping blooms, is to carry a bucket of cold water into the garden and plunge the stem of the Dahlia into it as soon as it is cut from the bush. A knife should be used instead of scissors, as the object is to not press the stem shut, but rather leave it so that it will absorb water readily for the bloom. The cut flowers should then be placed in the cold water container, in a cool dark place, and away from any drafts, for several hours, or if cut in the evening, over night. After that they are ready for placing in your vases or other containers for display, and will keep much longer than if any other method of preparation is used. Too much foliage left on the stem will greatly lessen the keeping quality of the bloom.

After the first killing frost the Dahlia clumps should be dug and stored for the winter. If the sections where there is no frost, or where it comes very late in the year, the plants may be cut down any time and after allowing a few days for the sap to go down into the roots, the clumps may be dug and cared for the same as if they had been killed by frost. It is well to dig the dirt away from the clump and cut down with the spade all around it rather deep before lifting it out. This will cut the feed roots which may extend out as far as two feet from the stalk, and which might break some of the roots from the stalk if not cut. Any roots which are broken at the neck will probably not be any good the following spring.

The clump may be allowed to stand for a while to dry out the dirt, which may then be shaken off gently. Or a gentle stream of water may be used to wash the clumps. The stalk should then be cut off close to the clump, and it is then ready to be divided or stored.

A cool not too dry cellar is the best place for root storage, being sure it is frost proof. It does not need much below freezing to ruin Dahlia roots. Also, dry warm air will cause the roots to dry out and shrivel up, so that most of them will not grow in the spring.

In dividing the clumps, all that is necessary is to have an eye for each root saved, and these eyes are plainly visible at the time of digging, if one wishes to divide them then. This will do away with the possibility of stem rot, which sometimes spoils the entire clumps. Cut surfaces may be dusted or dipped in powdered lime or sulphur and the roots packed in boxes of fine sawdust, or even dry dirt. The name of the variety may be written on the root with an indelible pencil, moistening the surface so the writing will be permanent. This avoids the possibility of lost tags and mixed-up varieties.

Any special problems not covered will be gladly considered on request, and all available information thereto will be given.

## MILLER DAHLIA FARMS

R. C. MILLER, Prop.

Seattle 88, Wash.

#### POMPON DAHLIAS

Pompons, per root.....15 $\phi$ 

AIMEE, Small orange, shaded apricot.

ALICE ROCKWOOD, Old rose, large blooms, tall.

ALLEN H., Light pink, flushed cream.

AMBER QUEEN, Light orange, or amber.

**BARBARA**, Light lavender pink with white center. Very regular, with dark foliage. Tall bush.

BONNIE, Clear pink, small.

BRUNETTE, Very dark red

CARROT TOP, Reddish orange. Large.

CELESTIA, Pure white, with exceptionally good stems.

CHICKIE, Old rose. Very small, tall bush.

CLARA HARSH, Cream, tipped rose.

CLEO, Orange, shading deeper at tips.

**CONSTANCE**, Maroon purple. Double quilled florets. Long stems, tall bush. Medium large.

CORAL GLOW, Old rose, shaded old gold.

CORNELIA, Large white, faintly flushed pink.

**DAINTY MISS,** White, faintly tipped and shaded pink. Small. **ELISE,** Small golden amber.

ELIZABETH, Lemon yellow, heavily tipped carmine.

ELVINA, Scarlet and orange, more or less variegated.

EUREKA, Light orange, tipped scarlet, some white florets.

FLAME, Deep red, medium bush.

GEO. IRELAND, Light purple. Small.

HAZEL DELL, Clear pink, edged cerise.

HELEN ANITA, Lilac with white central florets.

IOLANTHE, Salmon scarlet. Large, Tall bush.

JOSEPHINE, Purple, low bush.

LITTLE DAVID, Russet orange, nearly red.

LITTLE EDITH, Primrose yellow, tipped carmine. Small.

LOLITA, Bright flame scarlet. Tall.

LORRE, Bright red. Florets are double rolled.

MICKEY MOUSE, Purple, lightly edged white.

MINNIE MELLS, Lavender, deeper shaded center.

MORNING MIST, Light lavender pink, shaded white. Low bush.

PEGGY ANN, Yellow, shaded brownish red. Tall.

SAN TOY, White, heavily tipped carmine. Large.

SPECKLES, Deep red and white, variegated.

SYLVIA MORGAN, Light pink, large.

TOM THUMB, Light red, very small.

TOTO, Deep maroon, large. Tall.

VANIRA, Bright pale yellow, lightly tipped carmine.

YELLOW GEM, Canary yellow.

# 7wo Special Poms

BLACKTHORN, Very dark red or maroon.

ILA, Oxblood red, perfectly formed and small.

These two pompons are priced at 30¢ per root.

"The Highest Quality Dahlia Roots Obtainable"

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ORDERS

**ALL ORDERS** are either shipped the day following receipt here, or notice sent to the customer by return mail.

C. O. D. ORDERS—No. C. O. D. orders accepted without a deposit of at least 25% of the amount of the order. Collection charges will be added to the amount to be collected by the postman.

**DISCOUNTS**—It has been found there is some saving in overhead expenses and labor when large orders are sent out, and this saving is returned to the customer as follows:

Orders amounting to \$10.00 or more deduct 10% Orders amounting to \$20.00 or more deduct 15% Orders amounting to \$30.00 or more deduct 20%

The discount to which your order entitles you may be deducted in sending in the remittance with your order, or will be supplied by me in the form of extra roots of my selection in which case usually somewhat better value is given than the exact amount as listed.

Make checks and money orders payable to MILLER DAHLIA FARMS. Cash, stamps and currency accepted only at sender's risk.

**IDENTIFICATION OF ROOTS**—Stamped indelibly on each root is its name. This is done at the time of dividing the clumps so that there is very little possibility of a root being mislabeled.

#### DAHLIA SEEDS

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THE PRICES AND OFFERINGS in this catalog cancel all previous prices and listings. There is no stock available not listed herein.